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XXX.—*Notes on some of the Birds of the United States of Columbia.* By Claude W. Wyatt.

[Concluded from p. 335.]

122. Ceryle torquata.

Common about the Lake of Paturia, and on the Magdalena. Seems to occur only in the low country.

123. Ceryle amazonia.

This Kingfisher occurs by the mountain-streams at an elevation of 4000 feet; also in the low country. We shot it by the Rio de Oro, near La Cruz, and on the Lake of Paturia.

124. Ceryle americana.

The smallest of the Alcedinidæ which came under our observation. It frequents mountain-streams in the neighbourhood of Ocaña and Bucaramanga. I am not certain whether we saw it in the low country or not; but while canoeing from Paturia to the Dique, we observed a species very much like it, if not identical. The deep-ferruginous throat only occurs in the male, the throat of the female being very slightly tinged.

125. Galbula rufo-viridis.

Paturia and Catamucho.

*126. Bucco pectoralis.

Inhabits the dense forest of the Magdalena valley between Naranjo and the river. Iris brown.

127. Bucco ruficollis.

A common species at Santa Marta. We only met with it on one occasion, while up the country, at Canuto. Iris straw-colour. The crops of those we shot were found to be full of beetles.

†128. Monasa pallescens.

This rare bird only came under our observation once, in the forest near Paturia.

‡129. Trogon chionurus.

We shot a female of this species in the forest near Paturia, and heard the male calling further in. Iris dark brown.

130. Trogon atricollis.

We obtained a male of this species at Naranjo. Iris dark brown.

131. Trogon caligatus.

A single specimen, a female, was obtained in the same locality as the preceding species. Iris dark brown.

* [Bucco pectoralis, G. R. Gray.

Mr. Wyatt's skins of this species agree with Panama specimens.—P. L. S. & O. S.]

† [Monasa pallescens, Cass. Proc. Ac. Phil. 1860, p. 134, and 1864, p. 287, t. 4.

We are much pleased to meet with a specimen of this *Monasa*, described by Cassin from examples obtained during the Darien expedition under Lieut. Michler. It is easily distinguishable from its allies by its black throat. The interposition of this species between the closely allied *M. peruana* and our *M. grandior* is certainly very remarkable. See our remarks, P. Z. S. 1868, p. 327. We should observe that Mr. Cassin's plate above referred to is not well coloured, the shoulders and body being much too pale, the whole bird being of a nearly uniform tint, as in the allied species.—P. L. S. & O. S.]

‡ [Trogon chionurus, Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 843.

Mr. Wyatt's single skin apparently belongs to this northern representative of *T. viridis*. This species has recently been described by Mr. Lawrence as *T. eximius*. Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, x. p. 11 (Feb. 1871).—P. L. S. & O. S.]

132. Trogon personatus.

After leaving Canuto our road lay over a mountain where these birds must be tolerably common. We saw three that day in the oak-forest near the highest point of our road, at an elevation of about 8500 feet, and one in the denser forest lower down. We afterwards met with them occasionally in other parts of the forest until near Cachiri. The skin of these birds is exceedingly delicate; and the feathers come out in handfuls when they are shot, should they fall even a short distance before reaching the ground. The first two we shot were brought down by a charge of No. 8; and when we came to pick them up little but a lump of feathers remained. After this we shot them with the same charge we used for Humming-birds. They are very tame, and generally sit motionless up in the trees (where the cock bird, should his back be turned to you, is very difficult to see), and allow one to ride by within a few yards. I have, however, seen them hawking for insects, and returning to the same perch, like a Flycatcher. From the gullet of one of those we shot we took a lizard. Their range seems to extend from an elevation of about 7000 to 8500 feet. Iris dark brown.

133. Pharomacrus auriceps.

We met with this magnificent Trogon, perhaps the most gorgeous of all the denizens of the South-American forests, in the same locality as *Rupicola peruviana*. Iris dark brown.

134. Nyctidromus albicollis.

The only Goatsucker of which we were able to obtain specimens. It was not uncommon at the Lake of Paturia, keeping company with the innumerable bats which flew up and down over the water just after sunset. When among the mountains, we saw Goatsuckers on two occasions; but whether they were of the same species we could not tell.

135. Chætura fumosa, Salv. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 204.

This little Swift we only met with at Naranjo, where the forest had been cleared. Altitude 2500 feet. Another species of the *Cypselidæ*, apparently with a white head or collar, was observed by us in the Cocuta valley.

163. Phaethornis augusti.

We shot a single specimen of this Humming-bird by the stream at Ocaña; and the bird was seen by us on two other occasions in the same place, hovering over some shrubs with small orange-coloured blossoms. Altitude 3700 feet. The irides of all the Trochilidæ appear to be very dark brown, nearly black.

137. Phaethornis longirostris.

Inhabits the deepest recesses of the forest near Naranjo. Altitude 2500 feet.

138. Lampornis mango.

Common at Bucaramanga, in the neighbourhood of a little stream just outside the town.

139. Thalurania columbica.

Obtained once at Herradura. Altitude 4000 feet.

140. Panoplites flavescens.

Frequents oak-forests, at an altitude of 7000–8000 feet. Very common where it occurs. We met with it at Portrerras, and between Cachiri and Cocuta Suratá.

141. Spathura underwoodi.

We shot a specimen of this beautiful Humming-bird hovering over the white waxy blossoms of a tree (*Laplacea speciosa*?) at Canuto, the only occasion on which we met with it.

142. Lesbia amaryllis.

This long-tailed species was not uncommon under the paramo, on the Pamplona road, and in a little wood below Vetas. It is a shy bird, and we had considerable difficulty in obtaining a specimen of the male, the tail of which is twice the length of that of the female. We mistook the two sexes, at the time, for two distinct species. The male bird (we did not observe it of the female) makes a peculiar fluttering noise with his wings as he flies, resembling the flutter of a fan when it is opened and shut quickly. Mr. Gould, in his work on the Trochilidæ, seems to ascribe this peculiarity to *Lesbia gracilis* only; but probably it is peculiar to the genus. Altitude about 9000 feet.

143. Cynanthus cyanurus.

Obtained once, hovering over the flowers of *Laplacea speciosa* at Canuto.

144. Aglæactis cupreipennis.

A common species where it occurs. We met with it on the paramo, above Vetas, and in a little wood below. Altitude 9000–10500 feet. We found one nest in a bush on the paramo, containing one white egg. The nest was composed of some spongy substance, apparently of some fungus, and the outside was covered with lichen.

145. Oxypogon guerini.

We found this Humming-bird in the same locality as the preceding species; but its range downwards was not so far, according to our observation, by 1000 feet. These restless little beings hovered in considerable numbers over the flowering shrubs which grew in a sheltered valley on the side of the paramo. The crest and emerald gorget are worn by the adult male only.

146. Ramphomicron heteropogon.

Frequents the same locality as the two preceding species, and is equally abundant.

147. Metallura tyrianthina.

Not uncommon among the oaks on the road from Bucaramanga to Pamplona, at an altitude of 9000 feet. We also met with it just below Vetas. We often observed it hovering up and down the trunks of the trees; and it probably finds its food among the lichen. Sometimes I have seen it clinging closely to the trunk, with wings slightly expanded, looking like a large moth.

148. Adelomyia inornata.

We shot this bird at Alto, hovering over the yellow blossoms of a *Rudgea*, sp. ?.; and afterwards near Portrerras, where the same flower occurred again. Altitude 5000–7000 feet.

149. Petasophora cyanotis.

Frequented the same flower as the preceding species at Alto. It was also common at Canuto. Altitude 5000–6000 feet.

150. Petasophora anais.

Occurred in the wood at Herradura, but was not common.

151. Lampropygia cœligena.

Alto, and in the forest near Canuto. Altitude 5000–6000 feet.

152. Heliangelus clarissæ.

This beautiful purple-throated Humming-bird was not uncommon in a forest near Cocuta Suratá. We also saw it at Portrerras, and under the paramo, on the road from Bucaramanga to Pamplona. Altitude 7000–9500 feet. They were generally observed hovering up and down the trunks of the oaks (*Quercus tolimensis*), and evidently find their food among the lichens which grow there. They seemed to prefer the trees whose trunks were covered with a very dark-coloured lichen.

153. Amazilia riefferi.

Only observed once, near San Nicolas. Altitude about 3000 feet.

154. Amazilia viridiventris.

Obtained once. Locality?

155. Saucerottia warszewiezi.

Frequented the scarlet blossoms of a large tree at Herradura. Very common.

156. Saucerottia cyaneifrons.

Occurred in the same locality as its congener, *S. warszewiezi*, but was not so plentiful.

157. Damophila juliæ.

We shot a single specimen of this species in a large wood near Aguachica.

158. Chrysolampis moschita.

Occurred near the stream at Ocaña.

159. Sapphironia cæruleogularis.

Cienaga.

160. Chlorostilbon haeberlini. Cab. & Hein. Mus. Hein. iii. p. 48.

Canta and Ocaña.

161. Panychlora aliciæ.

Canuto, Pirico, and Ocaña.

162. Crotophaga ani.

Ocaña.

163. Crotophaga major.

Lake of Paturia.

164. Piaya cayana.

This pretty Cuckoo seems to be very generally distributed up to an altitude of about 7000 feet, occurring on the savannas, where there are any trees, by the side of wooded streams, and in the forest. Iris bright crimson.

165. Diplopterus nævius.

Not uncommon between San Nicolas and Naranjo, where the forest was being cleared. Skulks about among the fallen timber. Iris brown. Altitude about 3000 feet.

166. Ramphastus citreolæmus.

This Toucan was not uncommon on the outskirts of the forest near San Nicolas; and I believe we saw it on one occasion near Paturia. The inhabitants of the country call it the "pepper-bird," from its feeding on the seeds of a pepper-plant. The colours of the beak are exceedingly beautiful when the bird is first killed, being yellow, pale blue, and emerald green. The sexes may be distinguished by the size of the beak, that of the male being the largest. Iris pale blue; face pale blue. We tried Mr. Waterton's plan for preserving the colours of the beak, but we did not find it succeed*.

167. Andigena nigrirostris.

A not uncommon species in the forest near Portrerras, but we did not meet with it elsewhere. It generally congregates in

* Since writing the above I have had the opportunity of examining Mr. Gould's plate of this species in his 'Monograph of the Ramphastidæ,' and I find the coloration of the bill as given by him does not accord with my experience. We obtained three specimens of this bird (male and female), in all of which the base of the bill was of a bright yellow colour, running into sky-blue, so as to form a blended band of emerald-green between the yellow and the blue.

numbers of four or five. Face yellow and blue; iris brown. Altitude 7000 feet.

168. Aulacorhamphus albivitta.

Apparently not uncommon in the forest near Alto; and we shot it on one occasion near Portrerras. Altitude 5000-7000 feet. Iris dark brown.

169. Campephilus malherbi.

Naranjo was a famous place for Woodpeckers. During the two days we were there we obtained three species, none of which had we met with before. The forest, just round the village, was being burnt and cleared; but large trees were still left standing here and there, naked and charred, and these were the favourite resort of the "Carpinteros," as the people call Woodpeckers. We did not happen to shoot a female of *C. malherbi*, so cannot say whether, like its congener *C. grayi* of the higher mountain-regions, the male only wears the red crest; but we certainly never saw a Woodpecker while at Naranjo without a red crest. Iris straw-colour.

170. Campephilus grayi.

Only met with at Portrerras. *Male.* Red crest. *Female.* Black crest. Iris orange. Altitude 7000 feet.

171. Dryocopus lineatus.

When seen alive in the forest, this species can hardly be distinguished, unless one is very close, from *Campephilus malherbi*. Iris white. Naranjo.

172. Chloronerpis rubiginosus.

This pretty Woodpecker we obtained at Herradura, and met with it occasionally in various localities between Ocaña and Bucaramanga. In the male the red extends over the eye: the cheek also is red.

*173. Melanerpes pulcher.

Naranjo is probably the limit of this species upwards. We only met with it between that place and the Magdalena. At

* [Melanerpes pulcher, Scl. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 330.

This Woodpecker has only recently been described by Sclater, from Bogotá skins. Mr. Wyatt's specimens show that the yellow nape, which

Naranjo it was very common ; but after leaving the mountains it did not appear to be so plentiful. Iris hazel.

· 174. Melanerpes flavigularis.

This yellow-throated Woodpecker has his home in the temperate regions, and amongst the oaks of the Tierra fria. We first met with it at Portrerras ; but it was far more abundant just under the paramo, on the road to Pamplona. The male only wears the red patch at the back of the head. Altitude from 7000 feet up to the region of paramos. Iris grey.

175. Centurus tricolor.

We saw this Woodpecker in the Mimosa thicket at Santa Marta. It taps the Cacti. Iris hazel.

· 176. Conurus wagleri.

A common species between Ocaña and Bucaramanga. Occurs in large flocks. Iris yellow.

· 177. Conurus æruginosus.

We shot this Parrot amongst the Cactus thickets near Cienaga.

· 178. Brotogerys tovi.

A common species at Naranjo.

· 179. Pionus chalcopterus.

Canta. Iris brown.

· *180. Caica pyrilia.

Not uncommon on the outskirts of the forest, in the neigh-

is not perceptible in the typical specimen of the male, is likewise present in this species, as in the allied form, *M. chrysauchen* of Veragua.

The males of these two Woodpeckers are therefore mainly distinguishable by the black and white bands extending nearly up to the throat in the present species, and the front being pure white instead of golden yellow. But the females are more different *inter se*, that sex of the present bird showing a large red patch on the nape, which is replaced by yellow in *M. chrysauchen*.—P.L.S. & O.S.]

* [Caica pyrilia (Bp.).

Psittacula pyrilia, Bp. C. R. xxxvii. p. 807 (1853).

Pionias pyrilia, Finsch, Papag. ii. p. 419.

This beautiful Parrot, which has been indifferently figured by Souancé (Per. t. xxvi.) was originally described from specimens obtained by Fontanier at Rio Acha, above Santa Marta. Mr. Wyatt and his collector secured four specimens of it, which are the first we have ever met with. —P.L.S. & O.S.]

bourhood of Canta and San Nicolas. We also shot it by the Lake of Paturia. It congregates generally in numbers of five or six. Face white; iris dark brown.

181. Psittacula cyanoptera.

We shot this little bird amongst the Cactus thickets near Cienaga. The male only has the blue patches on the wings and rump.

182. Sarcoramphus gryphus (Linn.).

We saw the Condor as we were crossing the paramo of Pamplona, above Vetas. Altitude 11,500 feet. The inhabitants of the country call it "Buitre."

183. Cathartes aura (Linn.).

184. Cathartes atratus (Bartr.).

This scavenger, and its congener *C. aura*, are too well known to need any remarks here.

185. Milvago chimachima (Vieill.).

Generally distributed in the low country and in the Tierra templada. Iris brown.

186. Elanoides furcatus (Vieill.).

This magnificent bird we first met with near Cachiri, sweeping round in extensive circles over a valley some 2000 feet in depth. Altitude 8000 feet. We afterwards saw it near Portrerras and Naranjo.

187. Tinnunculus sparverius (Linn.).

This little Kestrel seems to be very generally distributed. It was always to be seen in the neighbourhood of Ocaña, and wherever the country was open enough for its habits. It was one of the few birds we observed on the paramo. Its food seems to consist chiefly of lizards. Iris very dark brown.

188. Asturina magnirostris (Gm.).

Not a common species. We shot a single specimen near La Cruz. Iris bright yellow.

189. Buteogallus æquinoctialis (Gm.).

190. Urubitinga meridionalis (Lath.).

Of this and the preceding species we shot single specimens on

a savanna near Aguachica. From the birds occurring at the same time in the same place, and proving to be of different sexes, we took them for one species. We did not meet with either of them again.

191. Zenaida ruficauda (Bp.).
A common species in the neighbourhood of Ocaña.

192. Chamæpelia passerina (Linn.).
Santa Marta.

193. Chamæpelia amazilia (Bp.).
Ocaña; Herradura.

194. Chamæpelia rufipennis, G. R. Gray.
Common near Ocaña and Bucaramanga; also occurs in the valley of the Magdalena. The general coloration of the male is deep chocolate; the female brown.

195. Leptotila verreauxi, Bp.
Ocaña. Iris straw-colour.

196. Vanellus cayennensis (Gm.).
We met with this bird on one occasion amongst the mountains, by the stream on the savanna of La Cruz. Altitude 4000 feet. At Lake Paturia it was common. Iris purple, almost lilac.

197. Himantopus nigricollis (Vieill.).
We met with this Stilt wading about amongst the shallows of a lagoon near Cienaga.

198. Gambetta melanoleuca (Gm.).
This species came under our observation once, near La Cruz.

199. Tringoides macularius (Linn.).
By a stream, Ocaña.

200. Porphyrio martinica (Linn.).
Lake Paturia.

201. Parra hypomelæna, G. R. Gray.
Occurred in small flocks, generally five or six in number, amongst the water-plants in the Lake of Paturia; occasionally,

however, we met with single birds. We also observed it in the delta of the Magdalena.

202. Heliornis fulica (Bodd.).

We shot this bird near Ocaña; it was sitting in a bush by the stream.

203. Ibis infuscata (Licht.).

Lake of Paturia.

204. Ardea cocoi, Linn.
205. Ardea egretta, Gm.
206. Ardea candidissima, Gm.

} Lake of Paturia.

207. Ardea cærulea, Linn.

Lake of Paturia, and Cienaga.

208. Butoides cyanurus (Vieill.).

Lake of Paturia, and by a stream on the savanna of Bucaramanga.

209. Tigrisoma brasiliense (Linn.).

This fine Bittern was common at Paturia.

210. Rhyncops nigra, Linn.

Whilst waiting at the Dique, on the banks of the Magdalena, we had several opportunities of watching this curious bird fly along over the shallows by the sand-banks, and plough the water and mud with its scissors-shaped bill. It does not seem to occur on the lower parts of the Magdalena; at all events, it never came under our observation. Iris dark brown.

XXXI.—*A List of the Birds of Southern Spain.*

By Howard Saunders, F.Z.S.

[Concluded from page 225.]

203. Otis tarda. "Abutarda."

Generally distributed over the great plains throughout the country. This species is especially abundant around Seville, residing throughout the year in the "marisma," and coming